United Nations A/58/78–S/2003/541

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 May 2003
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Item 170 of the preliminary list*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 12 May 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the response of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the sections concerning my country in the 2002 report published by the Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism on 30 April 2003.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, under the relevant agenda items.

(*Signed*) Ahmed A. **Own**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/58/50/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

03-35692 (E) 160503 160503

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Annex to the letter dated 12 May 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Response of the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation to the report on "Patterns of Global Terrorism" published by the United States Department of State on 30 April 2003

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation has examined the 2002 report on "Patterns of Global Terrorism" published on 30 April 2003 by the Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism of the United States Department of State. It strongly regrets that the United States administration remains sceptical about Libya's position and the efforts it has undertaken to combat terrorism, despite acknowledging that Libya has assisted the United States in its war on terror and has taken practical steps to combat it, and in particular has ratified all the international conventions on combating terrorism.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has on a number of occasions categorically condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism, of which Libya has been the most prominent victim, and has contributed actively to international efforts to combat and eradicate it. Libya was the first State to call for a special session of the General Assembly or an international conference within the framework of that organization to investigate the phenomenon of terrorism and its causes, to give it a precise definition and to take appropriate measures to combat and eradicate it. The fact that Libya has implemented all the Security Council resolutions concerning international terrorism, and notably resolution 1373 (2001), having complied with the provisions thereof and submitted initial and supplementary reports to the Committee established pursuant to that resolution, constitutes further evidence of the extent of Libya's sustained cooperation in putting an end to this phenomenon, which is morally repugnant and inhumane and threatens the security of States and the lives and stability of peoples.

The General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation is perplexed by the United States administration's insistence on claiming that Libya has failed to respond to the Security Council resolutions concerning the Lockerbie incident, because this claim is totally untrue and Libya has responded to all the demands made in these resolutions. This has repeatedly been highlighted by regional and international organizations on a number of different occasions; indeed, the Secretary-General clearly stated as much in his report submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 883 (1993).

Finally, the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation cannot but point out that the accusations made against some States and the classification of others as belonging to a certain category of "sponsors of terrorism" must cease, because these actions will do nothing to assist or promote the international campaign to eradicate this phenomenon. What is needed is for all States to concentrate their efforts on preventing and combating terrorism on the basis of the principles of international law and mutual respect; this will ensure that the common objective of development and stability for all peoples is attained, a

climate of mutual trust is created, and the foundations are laid for relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and common interests.

Secretariat of the General People's Committee for
Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

2 May 2003